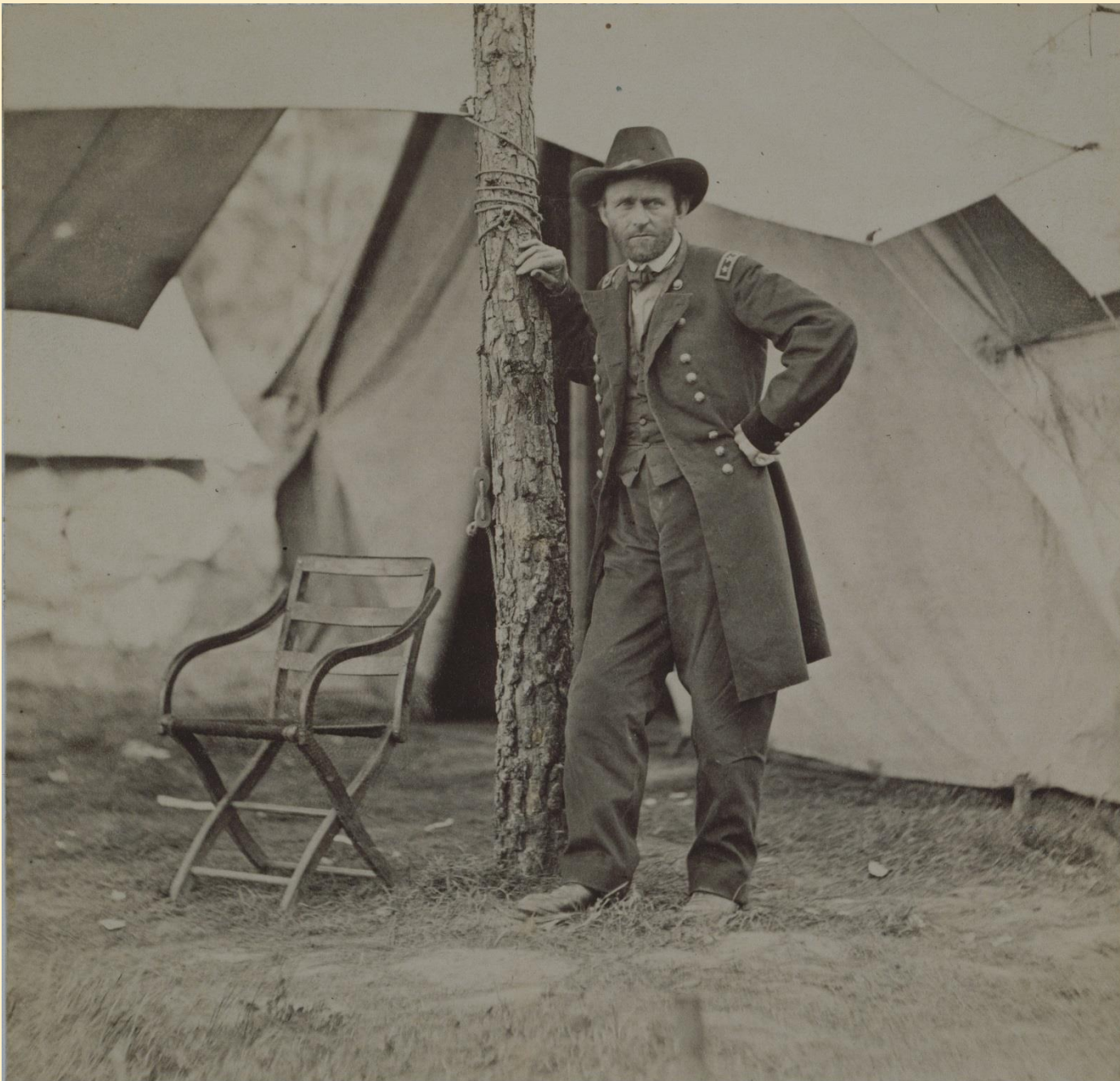


THE CIVIL WAR MATCHING REVIEW

**BATTLES, TERMS, AND IDENTIFICATIONS
ABOUT THE UNITED STATES CIVIL WAR**



GENERAL ULYSSES S. GRANT

He was the leader of the Union forces during victories at Fort Henry, Fort Donelson, Shiloh, Vicksburg, and Appomattox Court House; later, he went on to become President of the United States.

BILLY YANK: THIS WAS THE NICKNAME GIVEN TO UNION SOLDIERS





PRESIDENT JEFFERSON DAVIS

Before the Civil War, Jefferson Davis had been a Senator from the state of Mississippi. Under President Franklin Pierce, he was appointed as the Secretary of War.

But when the hour of crisis came and disunion began, he joined the secessionists in order to betray the United States of America.

He was the President of the Confederate States of America.



BATTLE OF GETTYSBURG

PAID BY THE U.S. GOVERNMENT

GETTYSBURG

This battle is considered the turning point in the war; Lee's Army of Northern Virginia was destroyed during Pickett's charge; the Union held the higher ground and won a great victory in the three day battle.



During the “March to the Sea,” soldiers destroyed railroads and created “Sherman’s Ribbons.” He wanted to make Georgia howl, and he did.

SHERMAN’S MARCH TO THE SEA

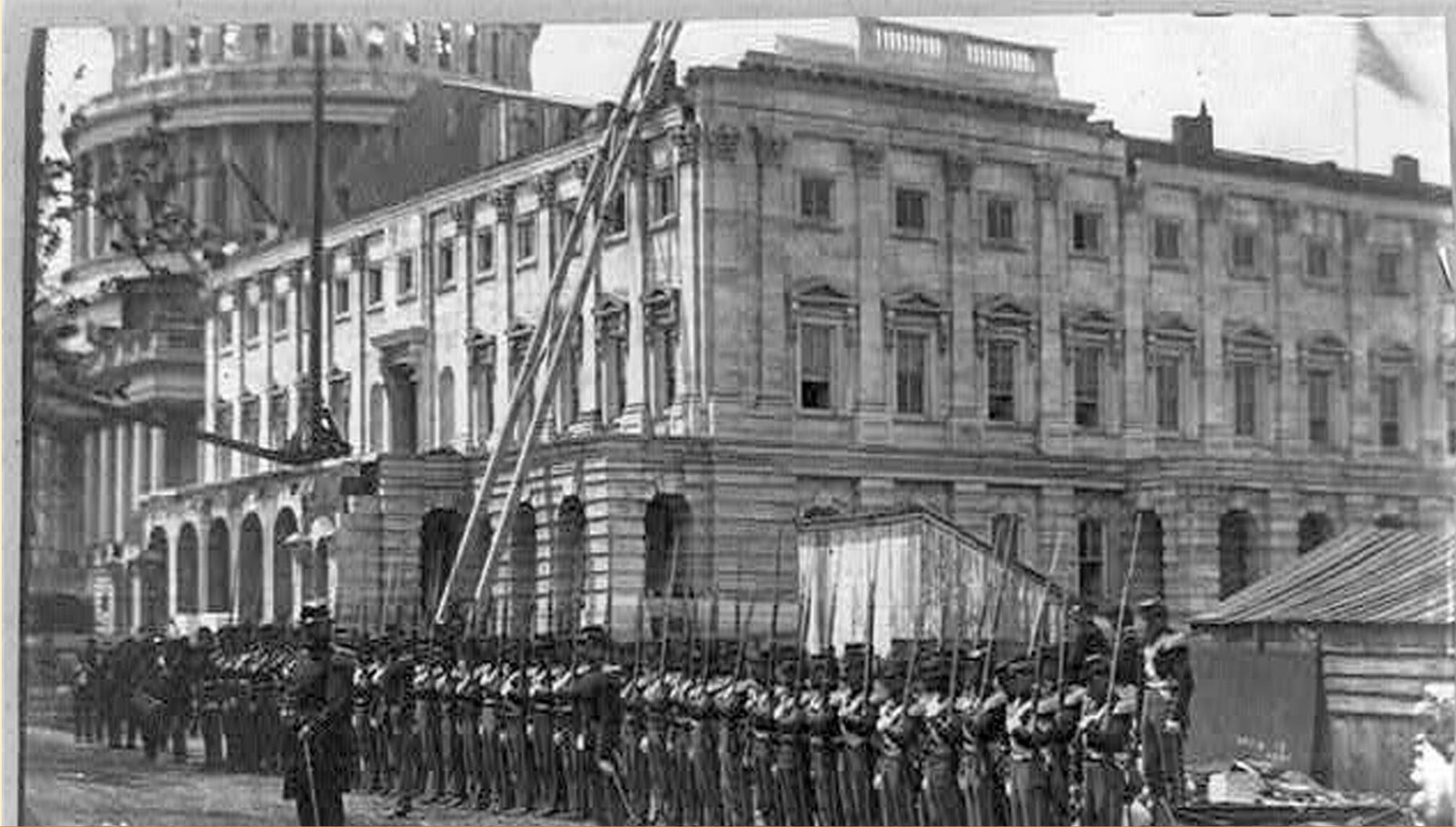
This phrase is used to describe the path William T. Sherman cut across Georgia from Atlanta to Savannah in the winter of 1864. The success of this mission probably helped President Abraham Lincoln to defeat George McClellan in the election of 1864. Men in his army would rip up railroad tracks along the way, heat them up to the point where they could be bent, and then wrap them around trees. These were called “Sherman’s Ribbons” or “Sherman’s Bow-Ties.”



EMANCIPATION PROCLAMATION

Issued five days after a Union victory at the Battle of Antietam, this executive order freed the slaves in any part of the South still in rebellion against the Union government on January 1, 1863. Slaves in northern states or areas of the South which had surrendered remained in slavery.

WASHINGTON, D.C.



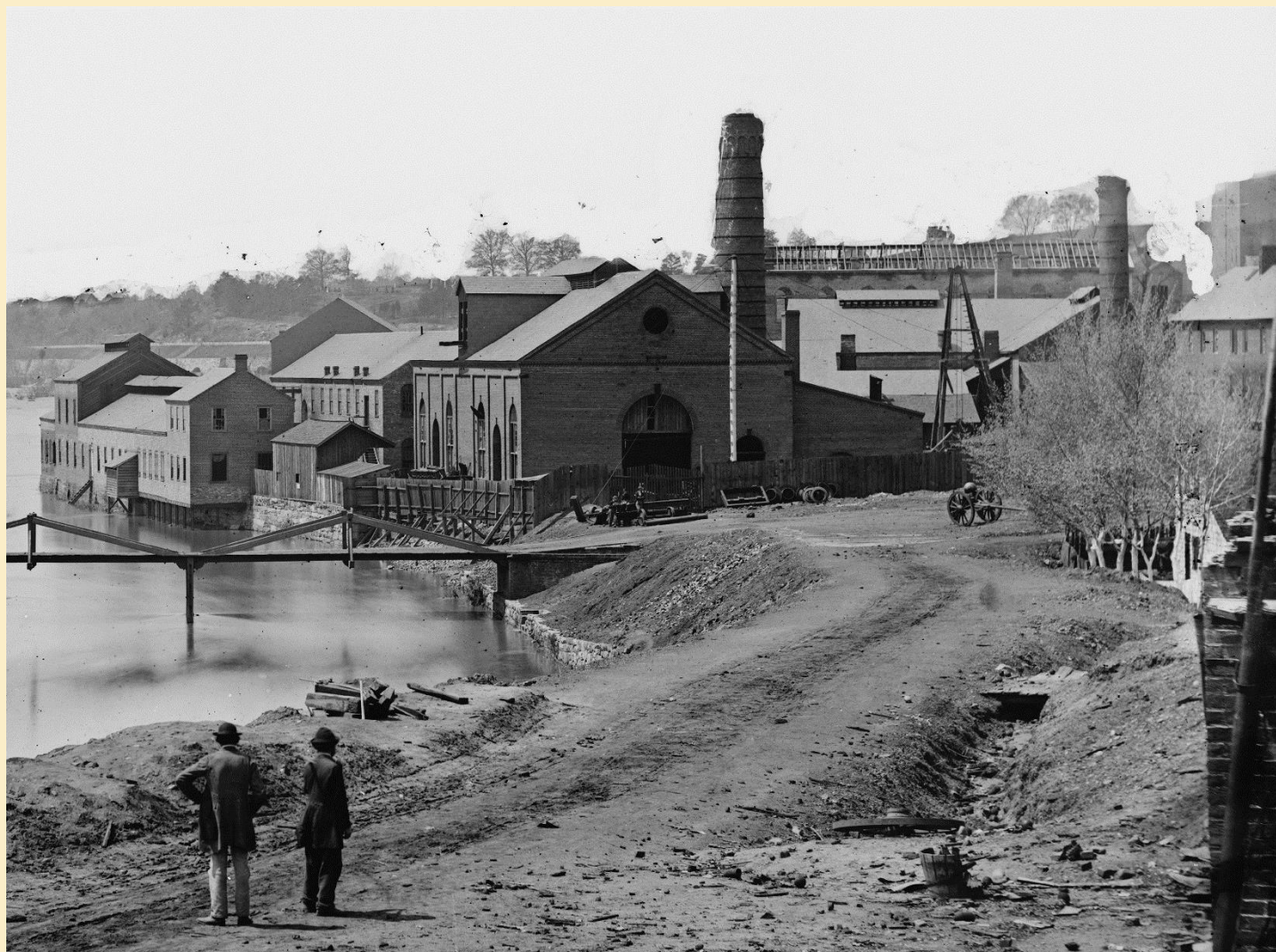
Washington, DC was the capital of the Union during the Civil War. It was rarely threatened during the Civil War; however, the city was often in confusion or turmoil.



After winning a victory at Vicksburg, the Union controlled the Mississippi River. Ulysses Grant was promoted shortly thereafter.

VICKSBURG, MS

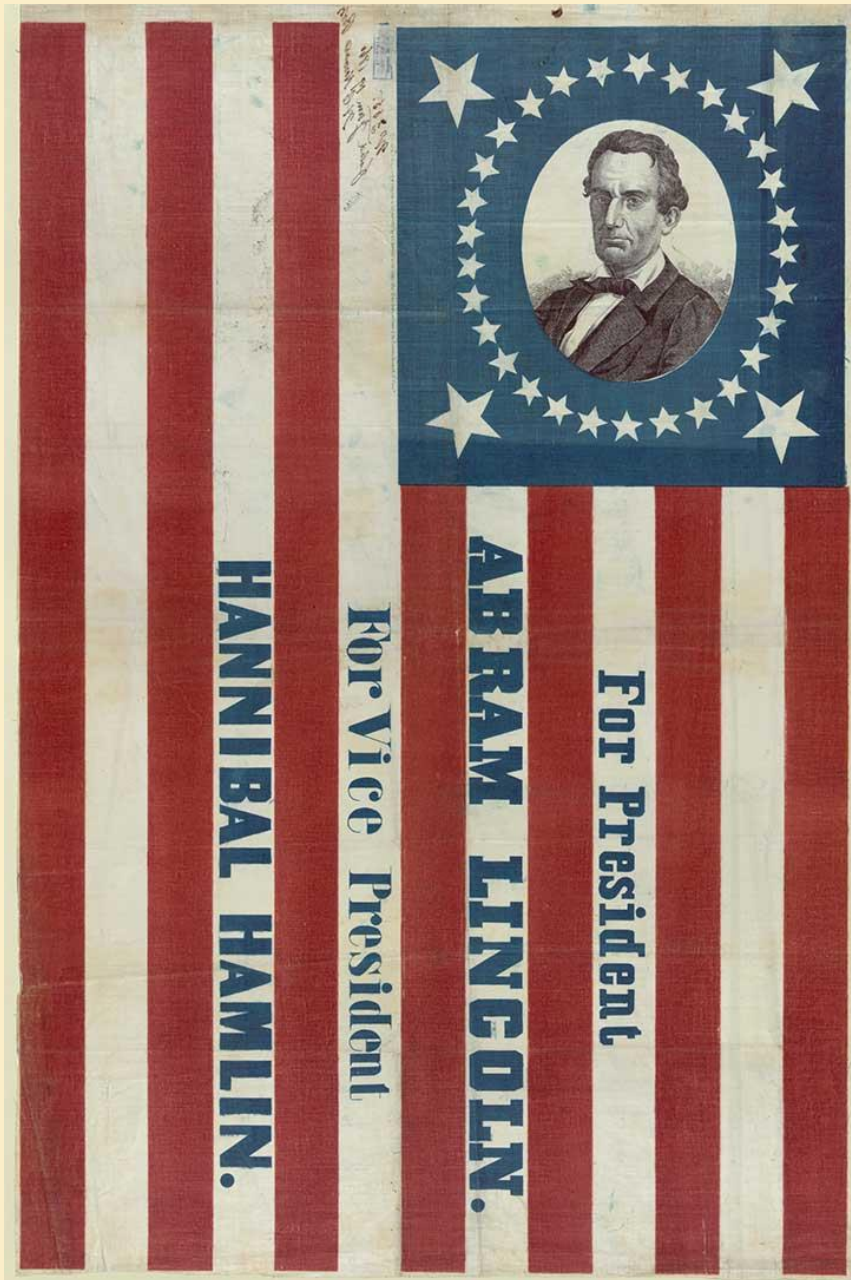
General Ulysses S. Grant sieged this city into submission on July 4th, 1863. The battle was an important victory because it gave the Union control of the Mississippi River. It also secured his reputation as the Unions best general.



RVA: RICHMOND, VA

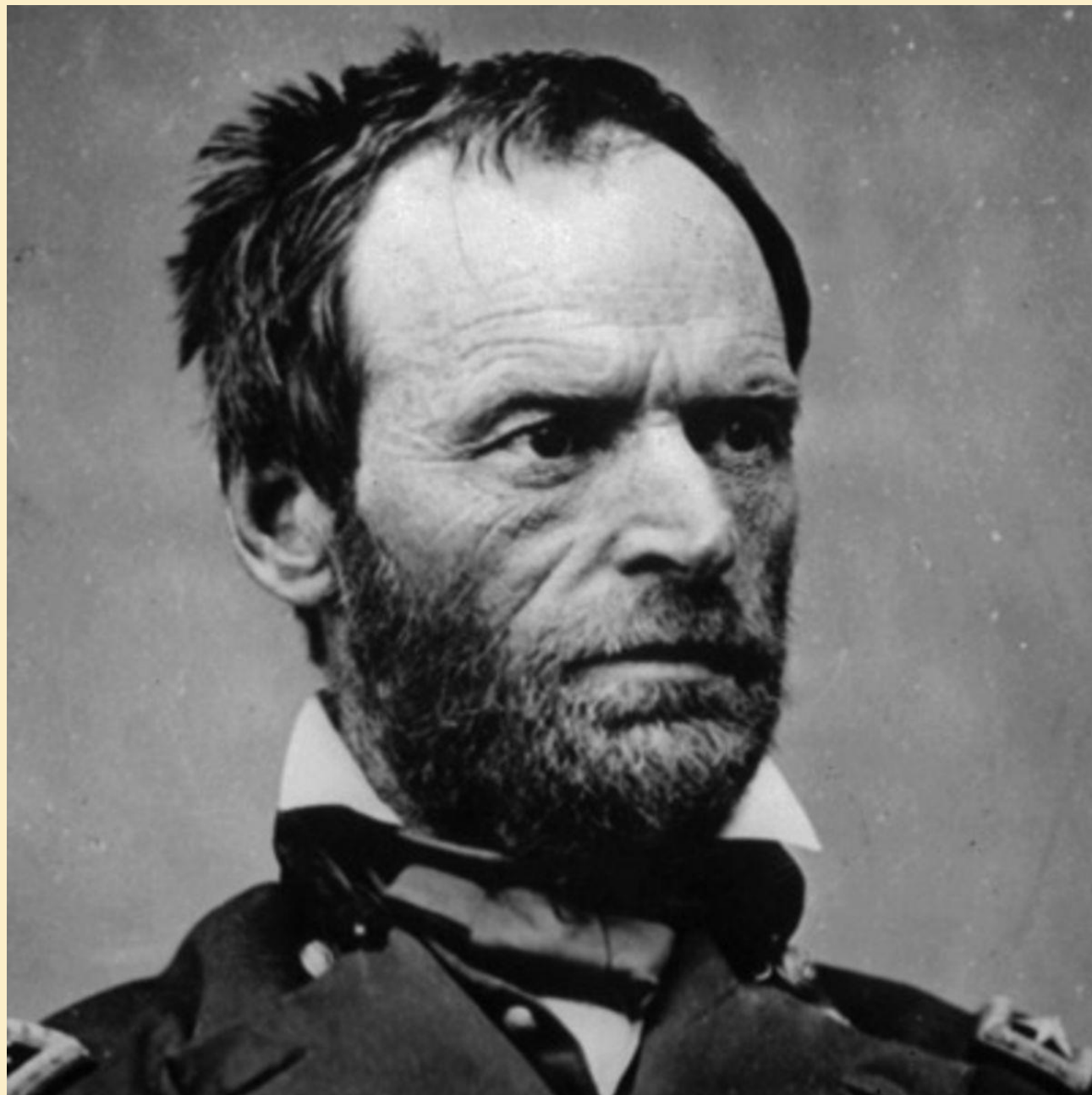
This city was the capital of the Confederacy, and the home of the Tredegar Iron Works – the most productive steel plant in the South during the war.

The Tredegar Iron works produced steel for the Confederate Army.



PRESIDENT ABRAHAM LINCOLN

He was the President of the United States during the Civil War, who frequently violated the Constitution in order to defend the Union. During the war, he suspended the writ of habeas corpus, accepted the secession of forty-eight counties in Virginia, seized the property of US citizens, and instituted a draft, among other things.



WILLIAM TECUMSEH SHERMAN

He was Ulysses S. Grant's number one aide; he and his men carried out the "March to the Sea," setting fire to every home, plantation, business, railroad depot, chicken coop, and outhouse from Atlanta to Savannah.



Grant's unique generosity in extending terms of surrender to Robert E. Lee was because he recognized the meeting as Appomattox Court House as the beginning of Reconstruction.

APPOMATTOX COURT HOUSE

General Robert E. Lee surrendered his army to General Ulysses S. Grant here in April of 1865. It was not the last battle of the Civil War, but the remnants of the Confederate Army would soon be dispersed with.

Grant was unusually generous to Robert E. Lee during this meeting, because he knew it might generate harmony among the people of the former Confederacy.



Stonewall Jackson emerged as the hero of Bull Run, because of his persistence in the face of enemy attack. While other Confederate leaders fled, Thomas “Stonewall” Jackson organized the counterattack and won the day.

THE BATTLE OF MANASSAS JUNCTION

This was the first major battle of the Civil War. Socialites from Washington, D.C. went to the battlefield with picnic baskets; they were soon in retreat with the rest of the Union Army! Thomas “Stonewall” Jackson earned his nickname at this battle.

**JOHNNY REB: THIS WAS THE NICKNAME
GIVEN TO ORDINARY CONFEDERATES.**





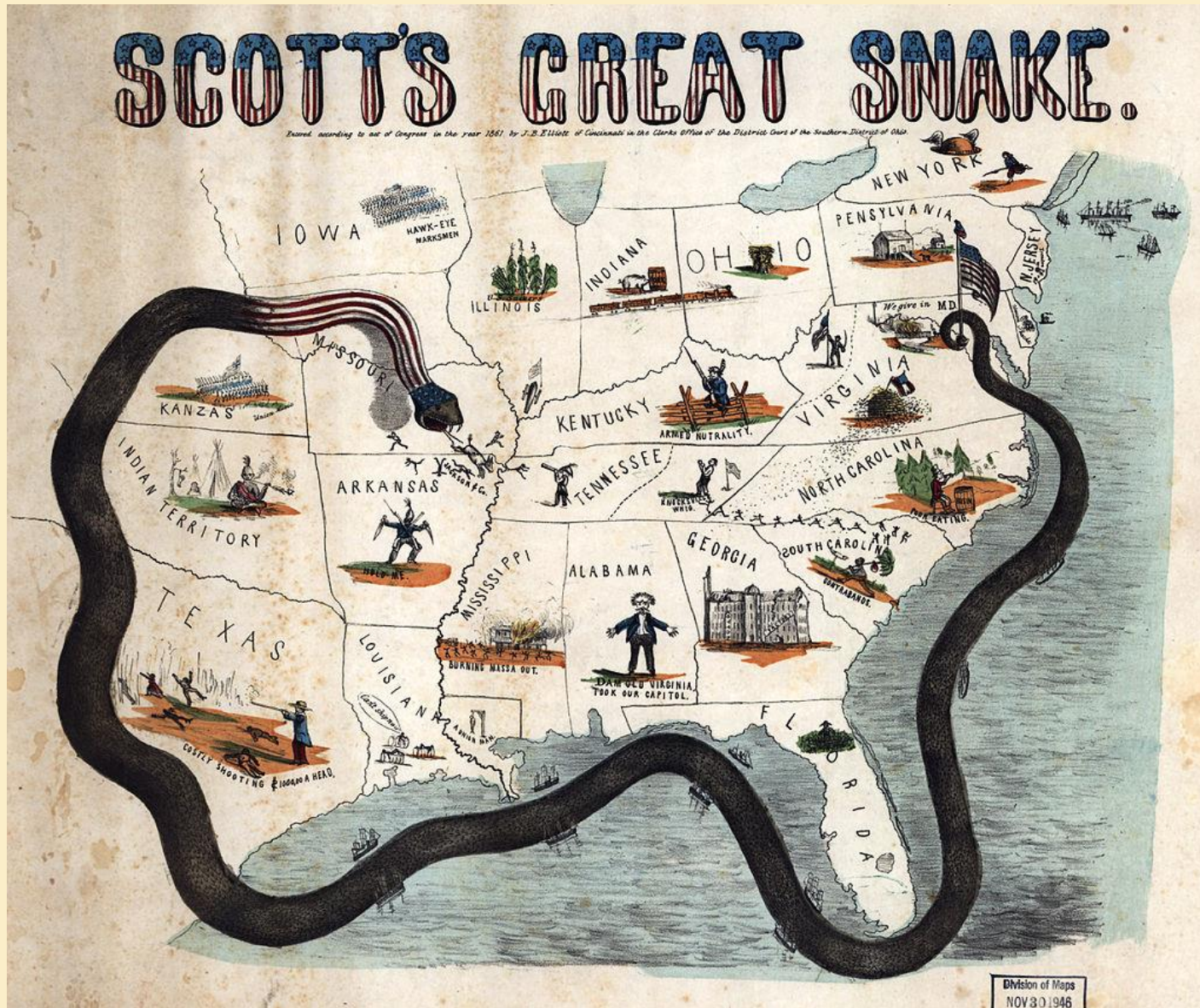
Fort Sumter surrendered to the Confederacy in April of 1861.

FORT SUMTER CHARLESTON, SC

The first shots of the Civil War were fired here on April 12, 1861 – by the Confederacy. Victory in Charleston Harbor quickly escalated the war.

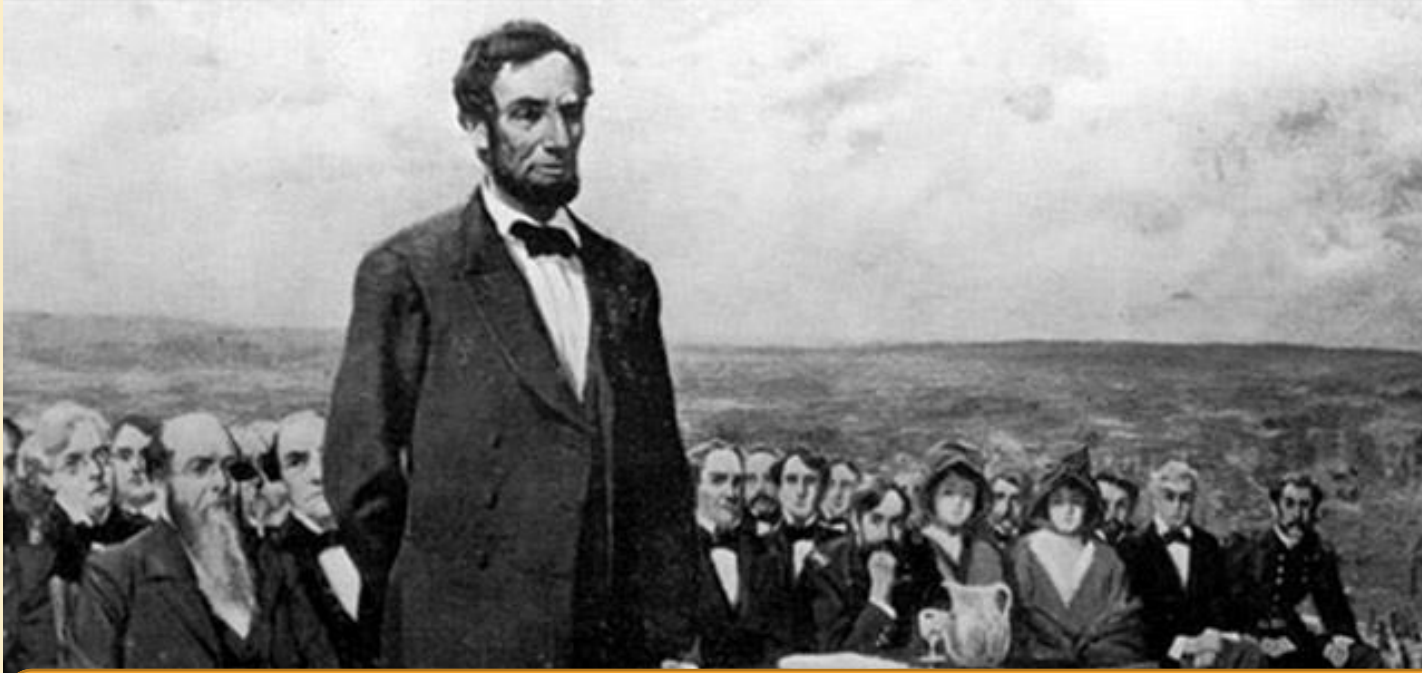
Lincoln called up 75,000 soldiers in order to put down the rebellion in the spring of 1861. Instead of resolving the dispute, this escalated the war.

Four new states: VA, NC, TN, and Arkansas all left the Union now.



THE ANACONDA PLAN - 1861

This Union strategy consisted of four (4) major plans: (1) blockade the South's long coastline from Fort Monroe to Galveston, TX (2) control the Mississippi River, severing Texas, Louisiana, and Arkansas from the rest of the Confederacy, (3) divide the South by controlling railroads and transportation systems between Atlanta and the east coast, and (4) capture the Confederate capital at Richmond, VA.



Lincoln's speech was only two minutes long – far shorter than the keynote address delivered to dedicate the cemetery by Edward Everett.

THE GETTYSBURG ADDRESS – BY ABRAHAM LINCOLN

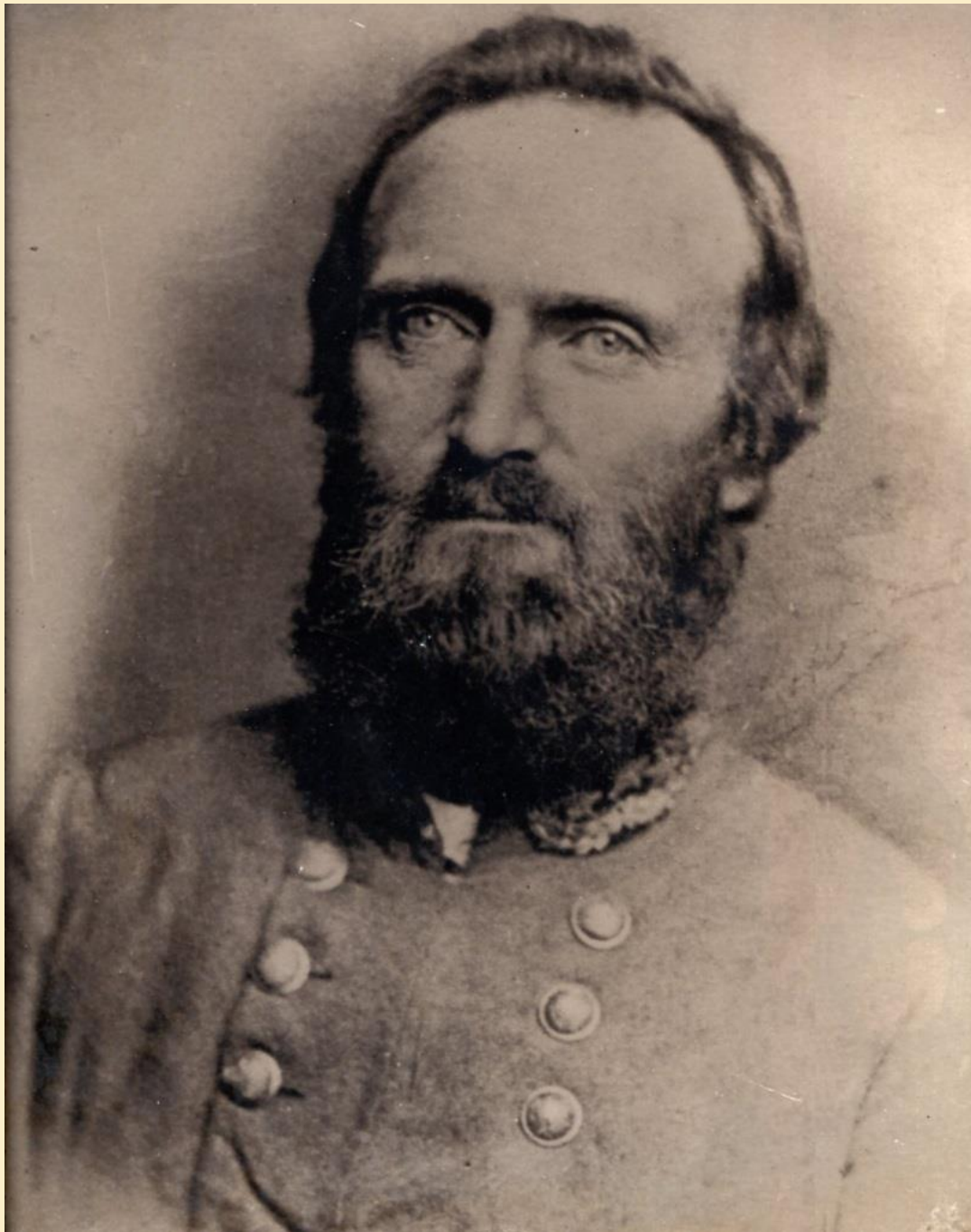
“This nation, under God, shall have a new birth of freedom -- and that government of the people, by the people, for the people, shall not perish from the earth.” The speech was to dedicate a national cemetery on November 19, 1863.



The Battle of Antietam Creek was the deadliest day in American history. After the battle, Lincoln fired Gen. George McClellan for insubordination and then issued the Emancipation Proclamation.

THE BATTLE OF ANTIETAM CREEK, OR SHARPSBURG, MD

This battle was one of two major fights in Northern territory. After the battle Abraham Lincoln issued the Emancipation Proclamation. Lincoln strengthen his own military while weakening the enemy. Moreover, England and France chose not to support the Confederacy.



THOMAS STONEWALL JACKSON

This Confederate war hero – the distinguished veteran of the Battle of Manassas – was accidentally shot and killed by his own men at the Battle of Chancellorsville; some claim that the South may have won the war had he lived.



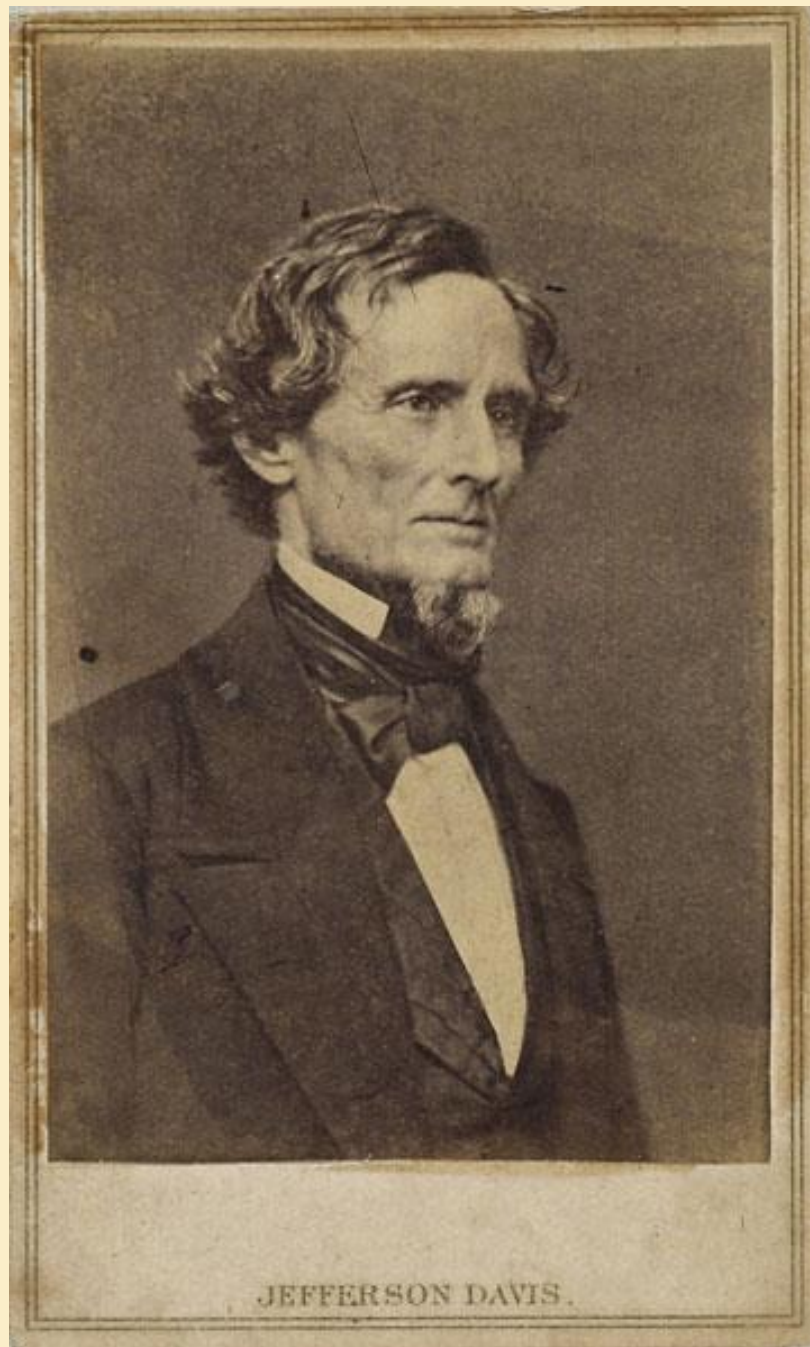
ROBERT E. LEE

President Abraham Lincoln offered him command of the Union Army at the start of the Civil War; he declined. He went on to become the most accomplished general in the Confederacy, leading the Army of Northern Virginia. After the war, he became the President of Washington University in Lexington, VA.



CIVIL WAR CHARACTERS AND EVENTS

PART II. MATCHING, CONTINUED



JEFFERSON DAVIS

The president of the Confederate States of America, who lived in the capital of the Confederacy. Sam Houston of Texas described this man as “as cold as a lizard and ambitious as Lucifer.”

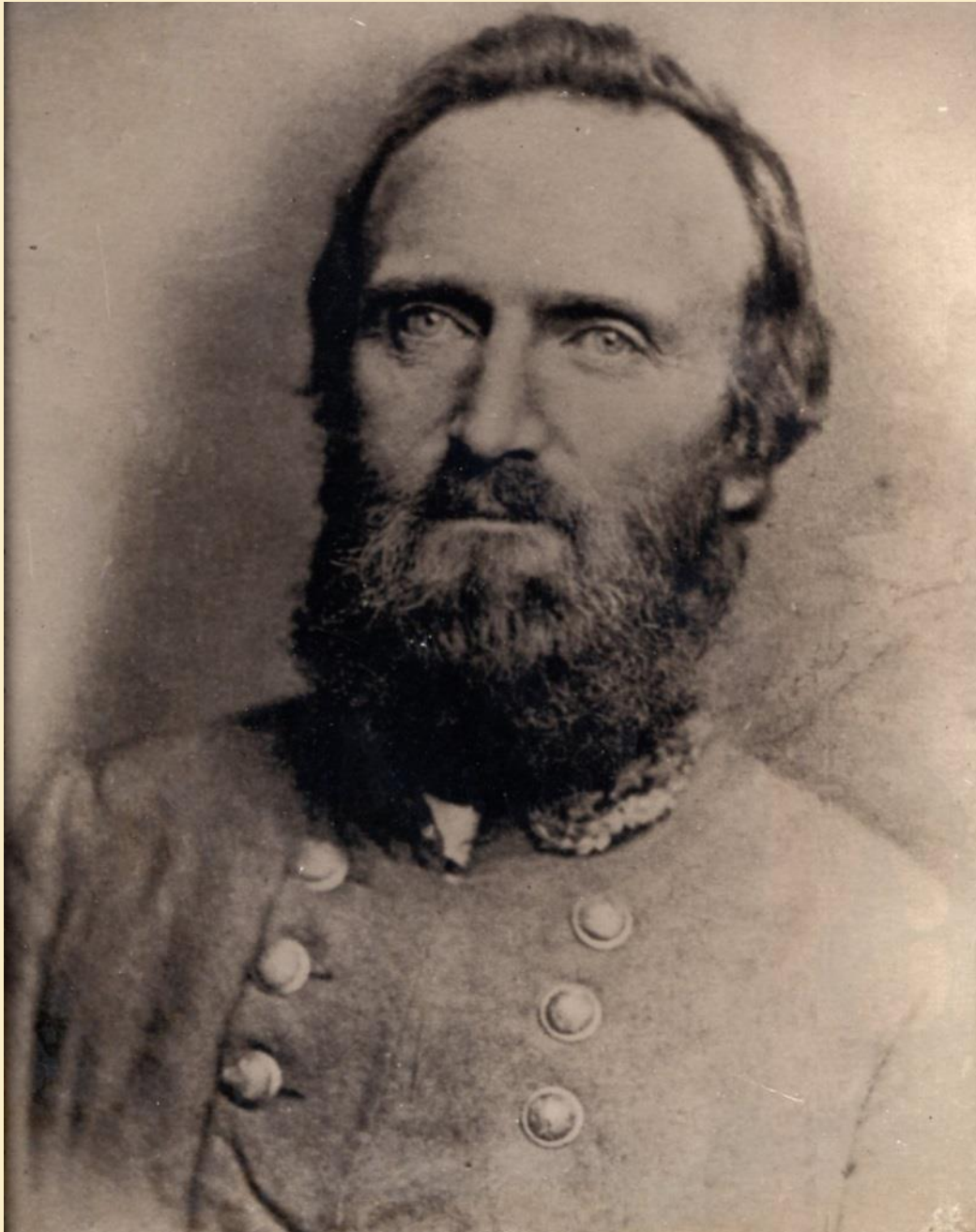
During the Civil War, Davis served capably as the President of the Confederacy; however, the “states rights” philosophy of the CSA made it difficult for him to use his authority to govern or direct the states to support the military.



Joshua Chamberlain led his men on a daring “swinging gate” charge down Little Round Top to rout Confederate troops at Gettysburg. It helped the Union to secure a victory there.

THE 20TH MAINE REGIMENT, UNION ARMY

This regiment controlled the high ground of Little Round Top during the battle of Gettysburg, thus insuring a Union victory at the turning point of the Civil War. Their leader, Joshua Chamberlain, became a hero for his quick wit and bravery. He would live through the war and go on to become the governor of Maine at the end of the 19th Century.



THOMAS “STONEWALL” JACKSON

Killed at Chancellorsville, this general earned his nickname for his bravery at the first major engagement of the war, the Battle of Manassas. Many historians believe that the outcome of the war may have been different – or that the war would have been longer – had he lived.



EMANCIPATION PROCLAMATION

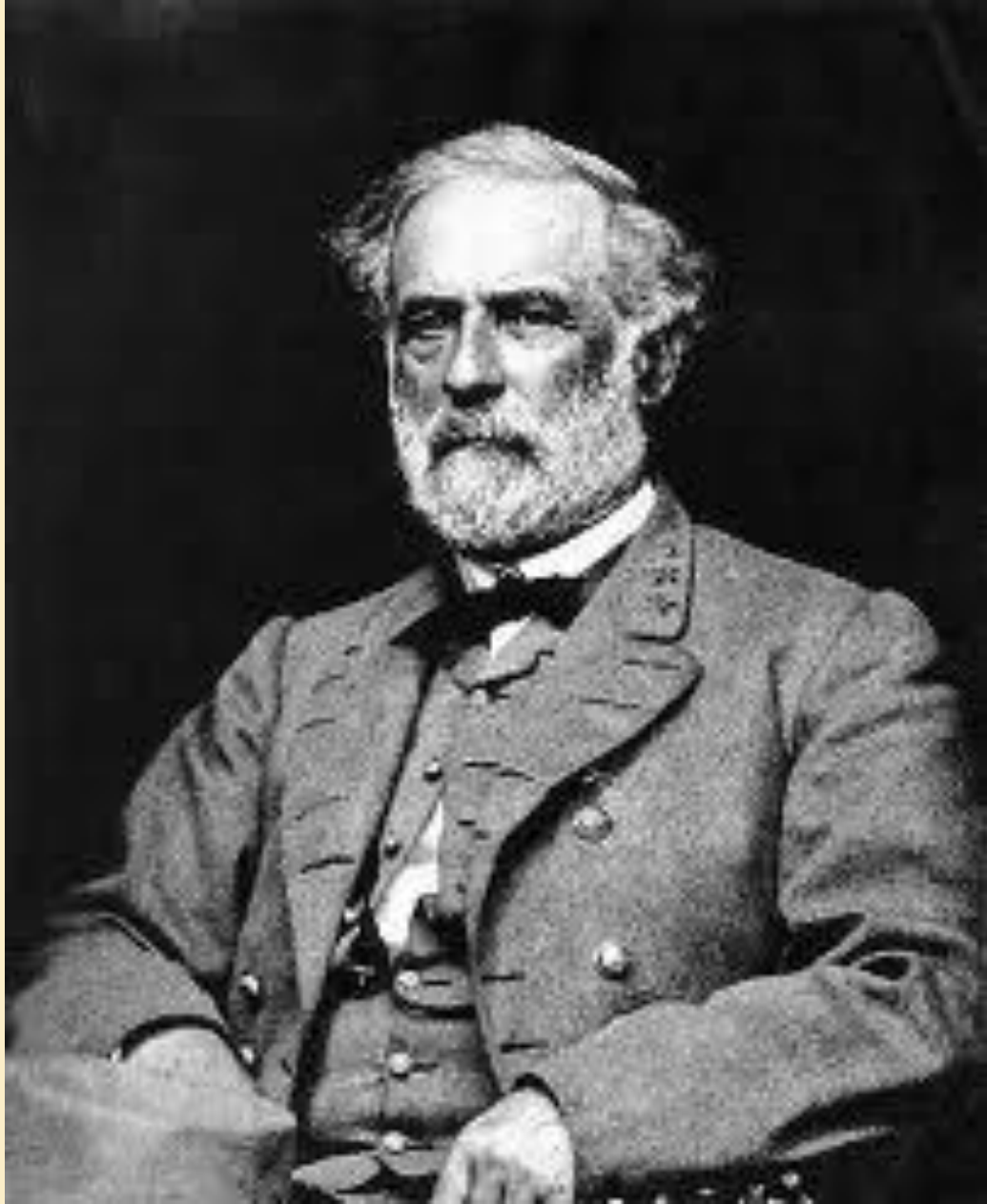
“...All persons held as slaves within any State or designated part of a State, the people whereof shall then be in rebellion against the United States, shall be then, thenceforward, and forever free...” Although this war measure may not technically freed anyone, it was a critical first step which put into motion the process of gaining liberty for many African-Americans.

54TH MASSACHUSETTS COLORED REGIMENT, UNION ARMY

This was the first African-American regiment to serve the Union's cause and the subject of the movie "Glory!" During the Civil War, over 200,000 African-American soldiers fought on behalf of the Union. They fought for their own freedom, the freedom of their loved ones, and the freedom of posterity. Towards the end of the Civil War, African-American soldiers gave the Union a huge advantage in fighting the war. Grant could replace his casualties; Lee could not! The 54th was led by white abolitionist William Gould Shaw.



The 54th Massachusetts Colored Regiment fought at Fort Wagner, SC in an effort to win back federal properties there.



ROBERT E. LEE

He was the commander of the Army of Northern Virginia and the most honored Confederate general during the Civil War. During the war, all of his property was seized by the US government and it became Arlington National Cemetery.



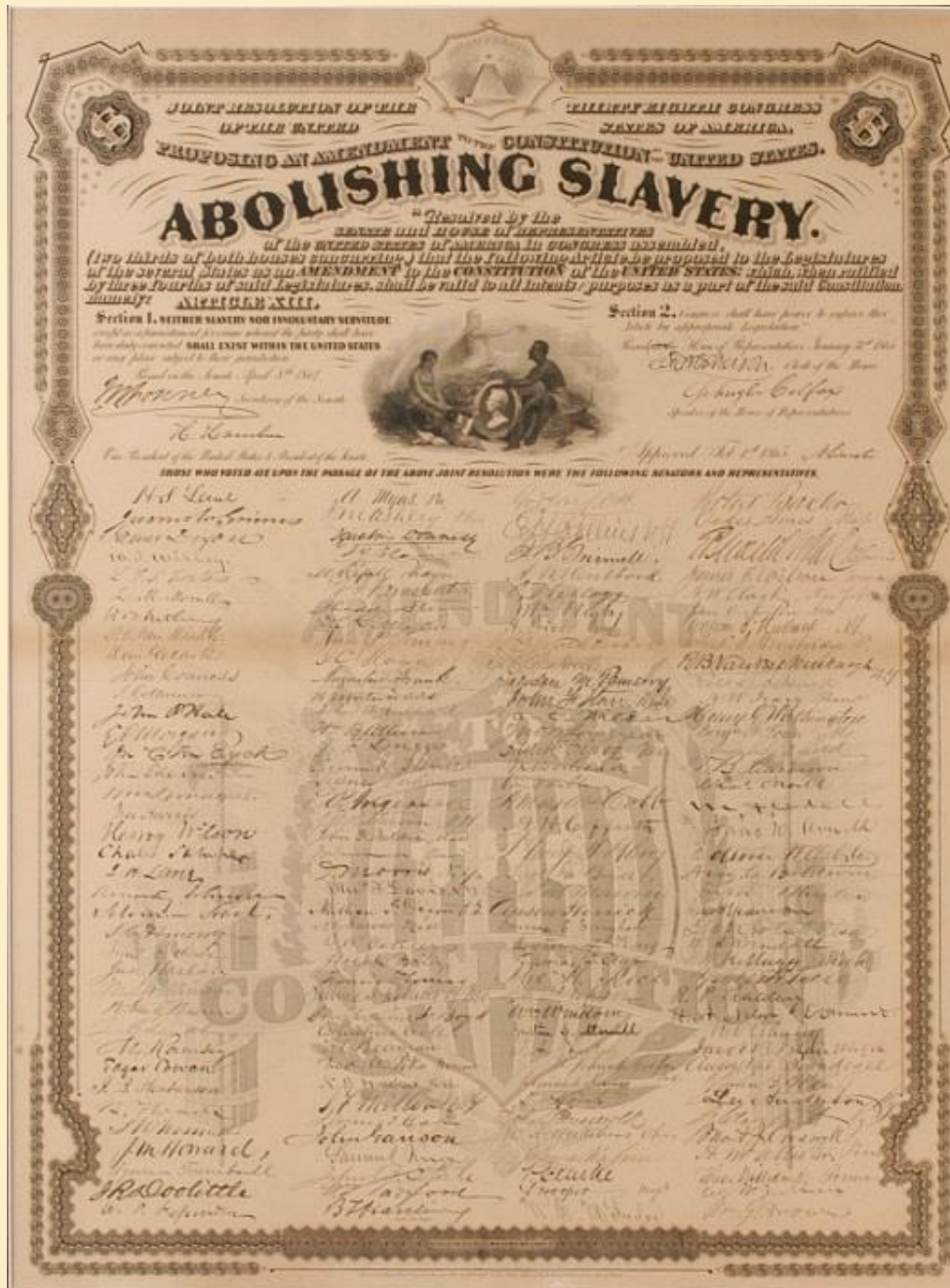
ROBERT SMALLS

After stealing a Confederate ship out of Charleston Harbor, this African-American naval man joined the Union Navy as a captain. He had been an enslaved harbor worker in South Carolina. He would go on to be elected to Congress. Smalls was a hero during and after the Civil War and his still commemorated by the National Park Service at Fort Sumter in Charleston, SC.



THE GETTYSBURG ADDRESS, NOVEMBER 19, 1863

“Four score and seven years ago our forefathers brought forth upon this continent a new nation, conceived in liberty and dedicated to the proposition that all men are created equal.” Lincoln’s words at this occasion redefined the goals of the Union during the Civil War. After the Gettysburg Address defined the “new birth of freedom” which Americans were seeking, the higher purposes of the Civil War were well defined.



13TH AMENDMENT

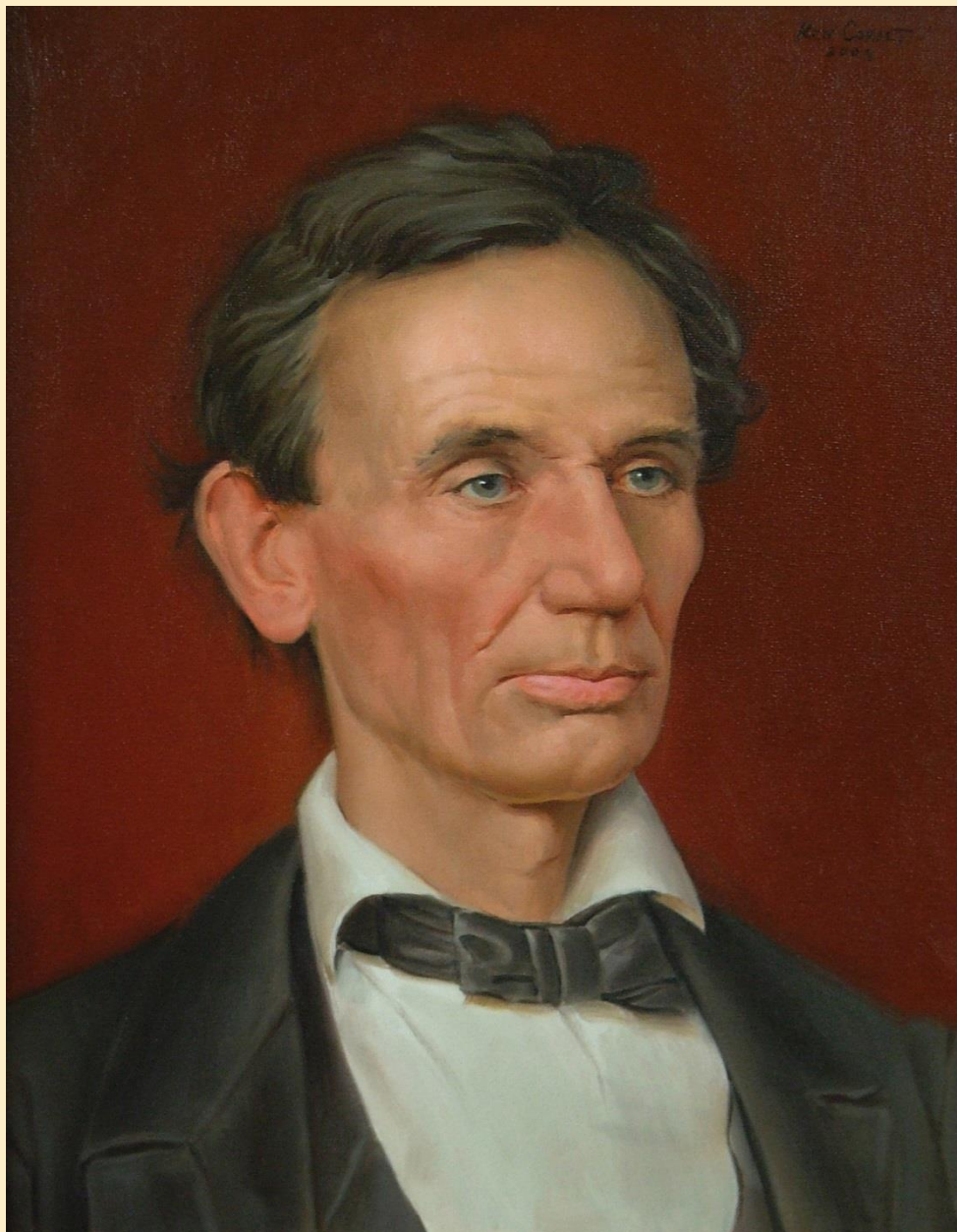
This actually made slavery unconstitutional, and it applied to every state in the Union, whether the people there were in rebellion against the government or not. Lincoln had been worried that the constitutionality of the Emancipation Proclamation would have been brought into question after the Civil War came to an end.



Best general in the history of the US. Just ask him.

GENERAL GEORGE B. MCCLELLAN

Although he was an outstanding trainer of men, this general was eventually fired by Abraham Lincoln because he refused to fight. He cowered in the face of Robert E. Lee during the Peninsula Campaign, and even when he achieved victory at the Battle of Antietam, he refused to pursue the enemy as they retreated across the Potomac River. Had he struck at the enemy at their most vulnerable moment, fording the river, he might have ended the war. He was fired by Lincoln.



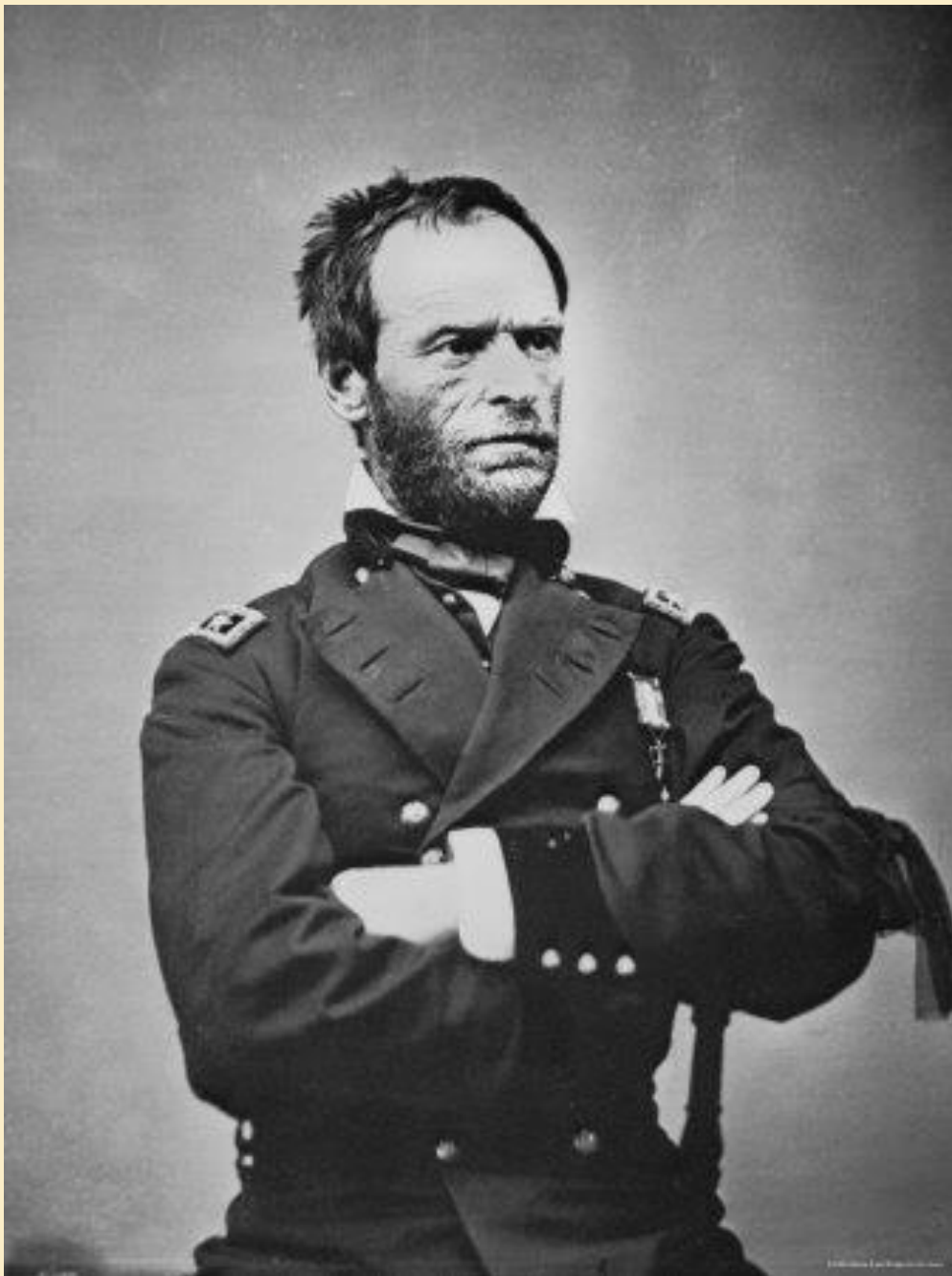
PRESIDENT ABRAHAM LINCOLN

After his election in 1860, South Carolina seceded and six other Southern States soon followed. He had pledged to ban slavery in the Western Territories of the United States, a promise which most Southern Americans viewed as a clear violation of the law – as interpreted by the Supreme Court in the Dred Scott case.



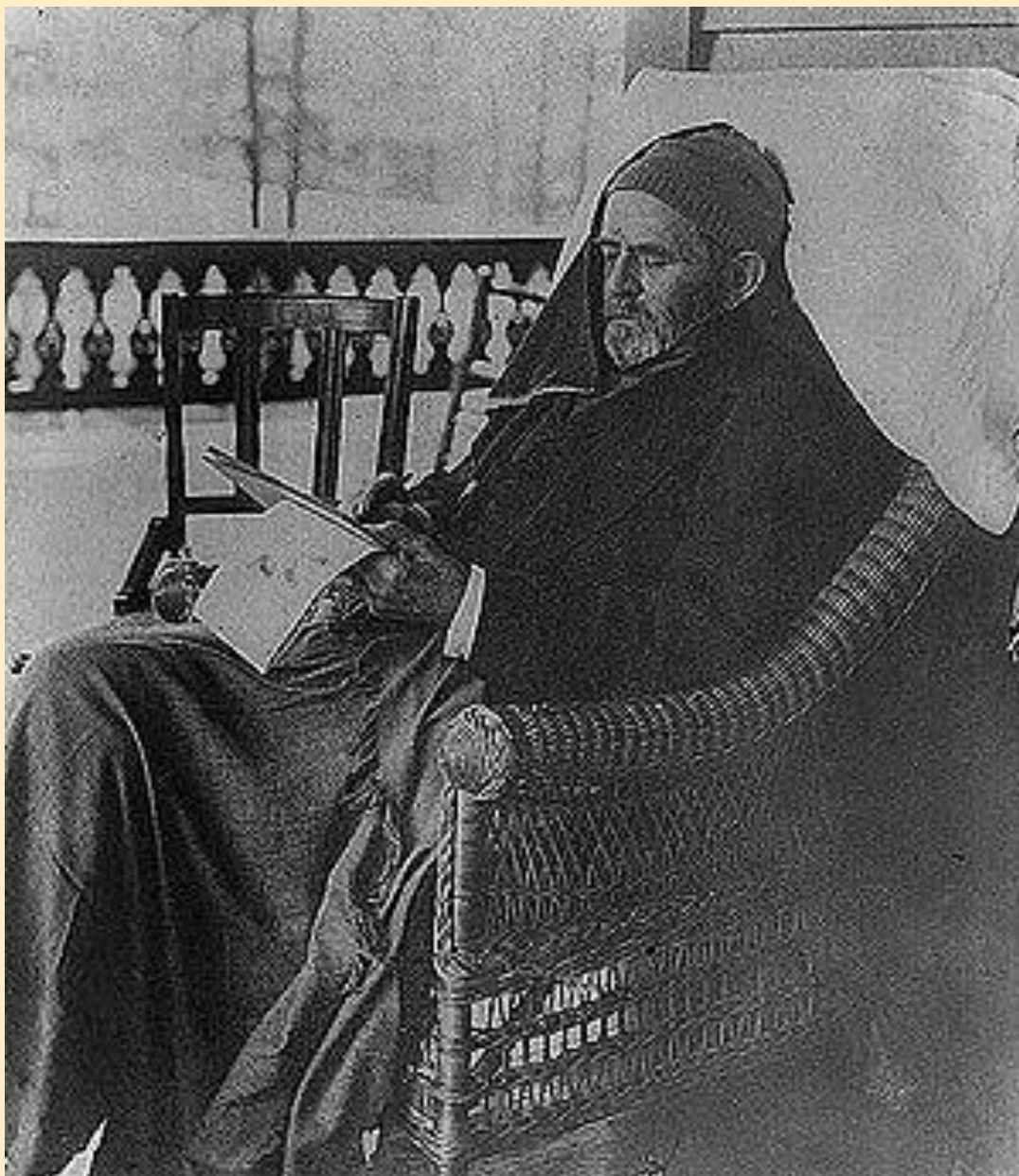
CLARA BARTON

She was the founder of the American Red Cross and a devoted Union nurse. During the Civil War, women working as nurses was still a transgression against traditional gender roles. Men often served as nurses.



WILLIAM TECUMSEH SHERMAN

After capturing the capital of Georgia, this Union general marched from Atlanta to Savannah, burning everything in his path and cutting a 30 mile wide scar across the state during his infamous “March to the Sea.” He captured Savannah, GA just before Christmas in 1864, and presented it to President Lincoln as a gift.



ULYSSES S. GRANT

He was the Union commander who won battles at Fort Henry, Fort Donelson, Shiloh, Vicksburg, and ultimately, at Appomattox Court House, where he accepted the surrender of Robert E. Lee's Army of Northern Virginia. He would later go on to be President of the United States of America.



CIVIL WAR BATTLES

A QUICK CHRONOLOGY OF EVENTS

THE BATTLE OF SHILOH



- **April 6 – 7, 1862** – At the time, this was the bloodiest battle in the history of the United States. It occurred in Tennessee, and over 20,000 casualties resulted – more than all other American Wars combined at the time. The victorious general was Ulysses S. Grant; however, many supporters of the Union viewed him as a callous “butcher” when the battle came to an end.

THE BATTLE OF ANTIETAM CREEK

- **September 17, 1862** – This is still the bloodiest day in all American history. More men died here than during the attacks on Pearl Harbor, D-Day, or the September 11th, 2001 terrorist attacks. After his victory, Lincoln made two bold moves. First, he fired General George McClellan – who refused to pursue the enemy. Secondly, he issued the Emancipation Proclamation, redefining the goals of the Civil War.



THE BATTLE OF FREDERICKSBURG, VA



- **December 11 – 15, 1862** – during a failed effort to march towards Richmond, Union soldiers made a dozen efforts to charge across the Rappahannock River at a fortified position called Marye's Heights. Ten thousand men died, and General Ambrose Burnside resigned command in disgrace.

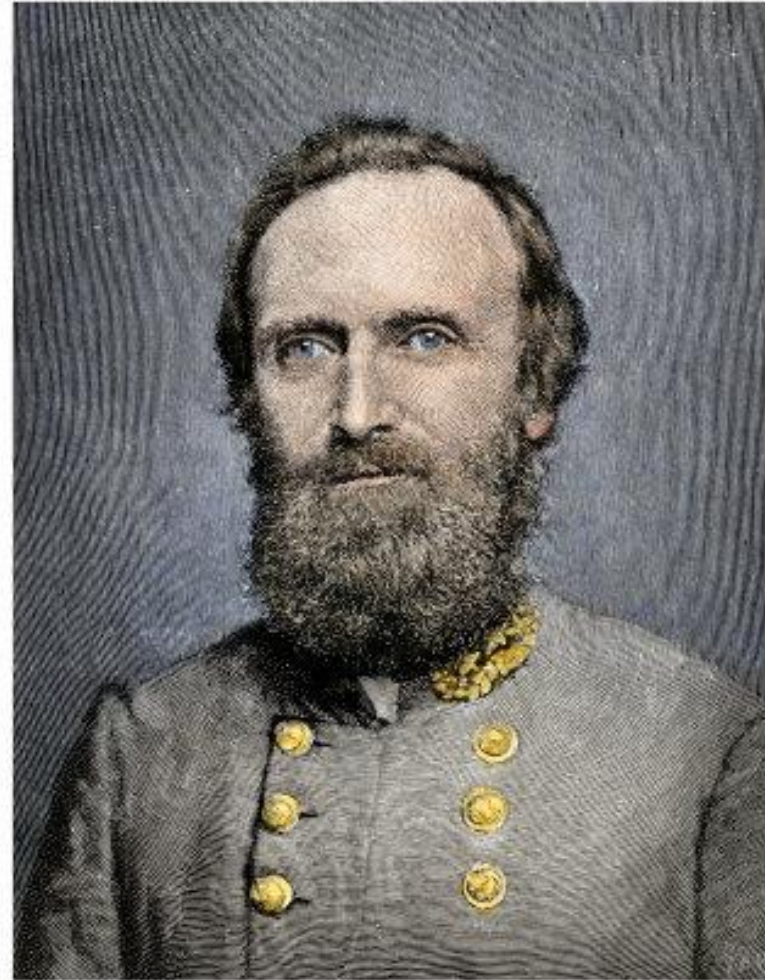
VICKSBURG, MS

- **July 4, 1863** – After a siege reduced this city to rubble – Union soldiers called it “Prairie Dog Town” – the town surrendered on Independence Day, 1863. The Union satisfied one of the goals of the Anaconda Plan in the process, by winning complete control over the Mississippi River.



THE BATTLE OF CHANCELLORSVILLE, VIRGINIA

- **May 1 – 6, 1863** – During this battle along the Rappahannock River, General Robert E. Lee divided his army against a larger opponent – sending Thomas “Stonewall” Jackson around the right flank of General Joseph Hooker’s army. The victory was probably Lee’s most daring assault. After the battle, however, “Stonewall” Jackson was accidentally shot by his own men. He died several days later.



GETTYSBURG, PENNSYLVANIA



- **July 1 – 3, 1863** – Robert E. Lee made his gravest mistake here, during a raid of Northern territory. His goal was to win a dramatic victory on Northern soil – and perhaps to gain an ally from Europe in the process. Instead, Pickett's Charge failed on the third day of the battle, and his army was crippled for the remainder of the war. This battle is considered the turning point in the Civil War for the Union.

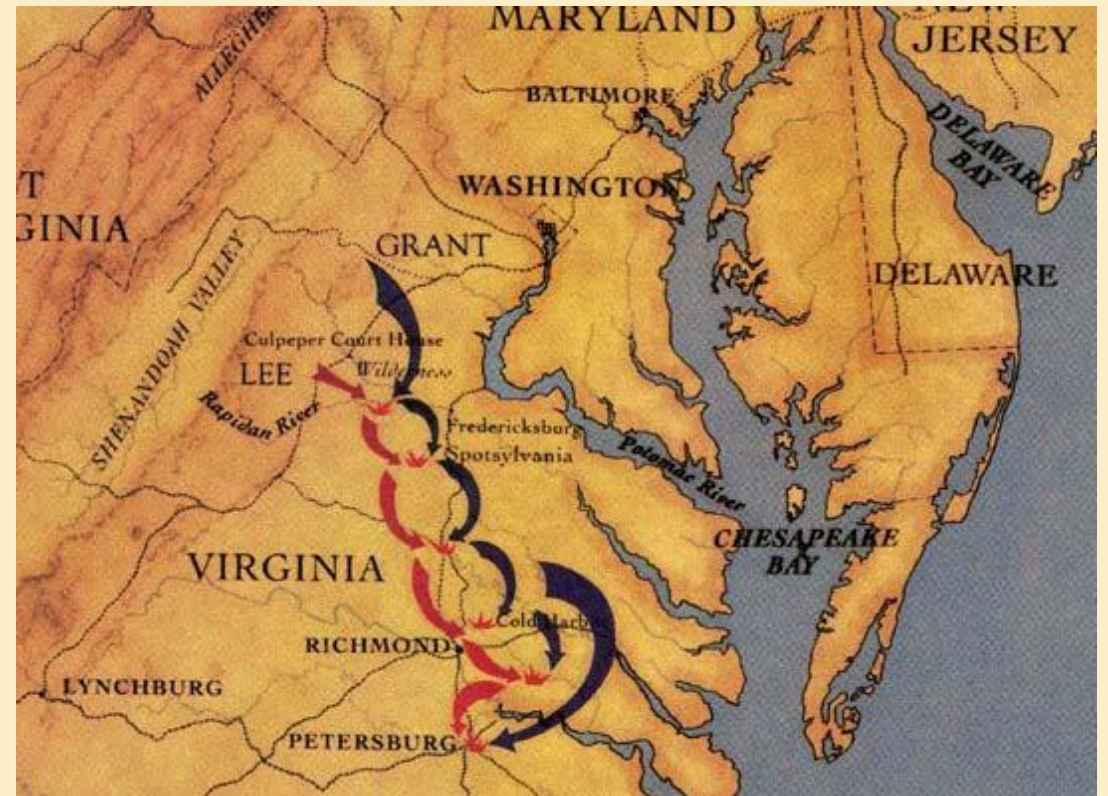
SHERMAN'S MARCH TO THE SEA



- **Autumn of 1864** – General William Tecumseh Sherman and his men burned a sixty mile wide path of destruction from Atlanta to Savannah during this epic event. The city of Atlanta burned to the ground, and every house, church, business, barn, telegraph pole and rail was razed to the ground or destroyed along the way. Sherman's goal was nothing less than bringing hell to Earth in the Confederacy. He professed that he would make Georgia howl!

PETERSBURG, VIRGINIA

- **Winter of 1864 – Spring of 1865** – The siege of this city, just to the south of Richmond, was the key to capturing the capital of the Confederacy. The movements about the region would eventually result in the surrender of the Army of Northern Virginia. Included in the larger siege was the famous “Battle of the Crater” – a horrific bloodletting which took place under the direction of ill-fated general Ambrose Burnside.
- The Union lines at Petersburg and the nature of the siege are reminiscent of World War I. It was a preview of trench warfare.



THE ATTACK ON FORT SUMTER, 1861

- **April 12, 1861** – The first shots of the Civil War were fired here, by the Confederacy in Charleston Harbor. Lincoln responded to the incident by calling up 75,000 volunteers for a ninety day enrollment period.
- No one died during the bombardment; however, one Confederate soldier and his horse perished during a 100 gun salute celebrating the victory.



THE BATTLE OF COLD HARBOR

- **June 3, 1864** – This was a ghastly battle that took place along the Chickahominy River just to the Southeast of Richmond. Grant lost thousands of men in a foolish attack against a heavily fortified position along the river bank. Despite the loss and the terrifying casualties, Grant pressed the Army forward after the battle.
- The photograph to the rights shows Union gravediggers gathering up the dead many weeks after the battle had been fought.



APPOMATTOX COURT HOUSE



Aboveall

www.delcampe.net

- **April 9, 1865** – General Robert E. Lee surrendered to Ulysses S. Grant here. Grant, who was known for his iron will and lack of compassion of the enemy, acted as a statesman here. He gave Lee generous terms of surrender, sent rations to Lee's soldiers, and began the Reconstruction process even as he ended the war. The rebels were now "our countrymen" again, he opined.

CHATTANOOGA, TENNESSEE



- **November of 1863** – Just after Abraham Lincoln had delivered the Gettysburg Address, helping to redefine the meaning of the war, General William Tecumseh Sherman gained an enormous victory here in 1863. The victory allowed Sherman and his men to march on Atlanta, GA – a railroad junction that was the key to controlling the deep South.